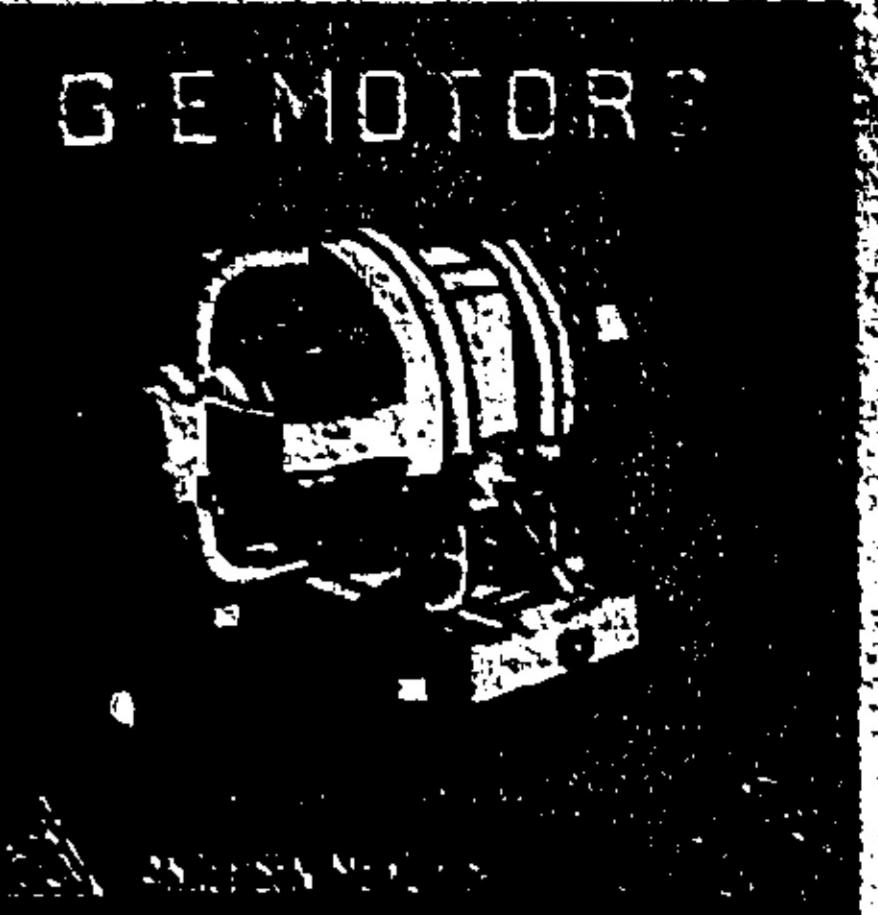


The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)



69324 式香港正月四號

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1921.

日六廿月十一

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TEST MATCH.

England's Moderate Score.

Melbourne, January 3.
In the second Test match, England's first-innings closed for 251, Hobbs making 133 and Hendren 67. Gregory took seven wickets for 69 runs. England followed on and had scored 76 for the loss of five wickets at the close of the day's play. [Australia made 439 in their first innings.—Ed. H.K.T.]

REPRISALS IN IRELAND.

"Formal Act of War".

London, January 3.
General Strickland's order for the burning of houses at Medleton as the first official reprisals is described as a formal act of war, and is generally accepted as necessary if unpleasant.

While the *Daily News* denounces "this savage outrage on human decency," the *Westminster Gazette* "learns with dismay that the mantle of military authority is to be spread to reprisals." It is noteworthy that the radical *Manchester Guardian* describes burnings as "an entirely new but much more creditable procedure, admittedly rough and ready, but at least not indiscriminate and carried out openly by authority." It adds:—"If this shows what can be done by a man of character who means to be obeyed, and if the same method be persisted in and punishment inflicted only where it is ordered and believed, to be deserved the word 'reprisals' will acquire a new meaning and the horrible scandals attaching to it will end."

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

Anglo-French Agreement.

London, January 3.
It is learned that Anglo-French General Staffs have agreed on the subject of German disarmament, except on the question of the time to be allowed for the abolition of German Volunteer formations, Field Marshal Wilson being of opinion that their disappearance should not be so rapidly carried out as Marshal Foch desires. The most important centres of Volunteers are East Prussia and Bavaria and there is reason to fear Bolshevism in both places, and British opinion is that the presence of Volunteers there at present is quite legitimate. The exact time-limit for their dissolution must be discussed at an early conference of Anglo-French Premiers. The British are decidedly of opinion that the Article of the Peace Treaty dealing with the disclosure of German secrets as regards explosives and chemical products has not been satisfactorily carried out. This is a most important matter, but it is premature to discuss the steps contemplated.

INTER-EMPIRE EMIGRATION.

Work-of Overseas Settlement Committee.

London, January 3.
Commenting on the opportunities of inter-Empire migration, the *Westminster Gazette* dwells on the work of the Overseas Settlement Committee which aims at securing a more equitable distribution of the man power of the Empire, thus assisting the materialisation of the Imperial and Dominions Governments' wishes to preserve the resources of the Empire for Britons.

Twelve thousand free passages for approved emigrants have already been issued, making a total up to the present of 22,000, of which 7,842 were for Canada, 6,075 for Australia, 3,650 for New Zealand, 1,549 for South Africa, 443 for British East Africa and 246 for Rhodesia.

ROTTERDAM'S NEW TOWN HALL.

Fine Set of Bells.

London, January 3.
The *Times*' correspondent at Rotterdam says the building of the new Rotterdam Town Hall, begun in 1914, has been completed. The tower contains the largest carillon installed anywhere during the last century and the most perfectly tuned in Europe.

INDIAN EXTREMISTS.

To Boycott Duke of Connaught's Visit.

Nagpur, January 3.
The National Congress has passed a resolution expressing sympathy with Ireland's struggle for independence and also denouncing the Imperial Government's Indian exchange policy, demanding that the British Treasury shall compensate Indians for the enormous loss in export trade which is alleged to have been involved thereby, and declaring that importers, dealers and merchants interested in British goods would be entirely justified in refusing to complete their contracts at the present exchange rates. The Congress also passed a resolution boycotting the Duke of Connaught's visit.

CHEAPER LIVING.

Good News from Norway.

Christiania, January 3.
Prices in Norway are now lower than at the time of the Armistice. Taking the prices in 1891 as 100, prices during December were down from 95 to 34.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CARGO PILFERING.

A Serious Position Revealed.

London, January 3.
The London Chamber of Commerce is most disappointed at having received no more than a formal acknowledgment of their request to the Home Secretary to receive a deputation with regard to pilfering in transit, which continues at an alarming rate. The Committee intends to raise the matter in the House of Commons. It is stated that Lloyd's passed claims for losses totalling £500,000 last year. A member of a leading shipping line has said that most remarkable statistics have been received from Australia and New Zealand showing that rates of pilferage and shortage there amounted to from 9d. to 15½d. per ton of goods handled, as compared with the pre-war average of 1½d.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN AMERICA.

Federal Reserve Board's Latest Report.

New York, January 3.
The Federal Reserve Board's monthly statement, reviewing business and financial conditions, says further progress in business readjustment has been a characteristic feature of the commercial and industrial development during December. The readjustment was accompanied by a further decline in prices, bringing an 8½ per cent increase in unemployment and resulting in reductions in business activity varying from 40 to 75 per cent above normal. This affected labour unfavourably, wage reductions reaching 20 to 25 per cent, accompanied by a shrinkage in demand. There has been a decrease in exports, but banking power has been well maintained. There has been a change in the raw silk market. Some mills have stopped operations, but the improvements are in no wise general.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE.

Relief Campaign Ordered.

Paris, January 3.
Unemployment in France is exercising the Government. The question has been discussed at a special Cabinet meeting which empowered the Minister of Labour to inaugurate an immediate relief campaign. Short time has already been introduced in a number of industries, notably metal, silk and paper. The Archbishop of Paris has taken the unusual step of issuing a Pastoral recommending the unemployed to the benevolence of their more fortunate brethren.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CHANGSHA CRISIS ENDED.

Allegiance to Peking Resumed.

Shanghai, January 3.
The Changsha crisis is over. Chao Heng-ti has united all the Hunan forces and is resuming allegiance to Peking. Fighting at Yochow has been avoided. The Wuchang-Changsha line is resuming its service.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A SHANGHAI SCARE.

Shanghai, January 3.
Temporary martial law has been declared in the Chinese city, following a report that certain Bolshevik agents planned a general strike on the pretext of a protest against the famine surtax. There have been no disturbances.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

AMERICAN SHOES IN HONGKONG.

Optimism of an American.

Mr. Felix Edward Lehmann of the Florsheim Shoe Company of Chicago, a very big organisation in the States, has just been on a visit to Hongkong. Mr. Lehmann arrived in the Colony on the *Colombia* and is on a world tour for his firm, which is one of the biggest manufacturers of shoes in the world.

Asked as to what he thought of the trade conditions in Hongkong, Mr. Lehmann said:—

"I was not a bit surprised at the sad state of business conditions over here, but I admire the optimism I have seen everywhere in Hongkong and the good work that is being done all over this town. Everyone is trying to work and I am very optimistic."

THE NEW YEAR VISITOR.

Again in Court To-day.

Wong Wing Tsun, who was on New Year's Eve found hiding under the dinner table at his late master's residence at No. 38, Morrison Hill Road, for an alleged felonious purpose, was brought up on remand before the Magistrate (Mr. G. H. Orms) at the Police Court this morning, when the house boy who found the key with which the defendant is said to have opened the door to effect entry into the house, gave his evidence.

In reply to the Magistrate, this witness said that he was not acquainted with the defendant, though he knew him when he took up the job of house boy with M. Dubois. The defendant had called at the house on two occasions since his dismissal to enquire for letters. At 5 a.m. on New Year's morn, he discovered the key concealed under the carpet in the dining room rear where the defendant had hidden himself but was later discovered when M. Dubois and his friend entered.

The defendant denied that the key was his, saying that it belonged to the witness. He expressed his complete indifference if a death sentence were passed on him for the alleged offence or what was mentioned in the newspapers about him. He knew that he was innocent, and that knowledge was sufficient for him.

The Magistrate assured the defendant that he had no need to feel apprehensive of the death sentence, as that would not be passed. "I propose to remand the defendant for a bit. Perhaps the French Consul will take the matter up. They may be prepared to make arrangements for sending him back." (The defendant had stated that, though born in China, he had spent his life time in Saigon and other French possessions and was for all practical purposes a French citizen.)

Sergeant Kelly agreed with His Worship that notwithstanding his eccentric behaviour the defendant was sound mentally. With regard to the statement of the defendant that he went into the house to sleep, he could have done so with more comfort in the servant's quarters, than under the dining table.

The defendant:—The houseboy had no room for me and told me to go into the dining room to sleep there.

His Worship:—That is ridiculous.

Defendant:—I have been to France, I know London, and also America.

His Worship:—That does not ensure your being honest.

Defendant:—I hold testimonials from many French employers.

His Worship:—Do you know anyone in the Colony?

The defendant:—I used to serve the Manager of a French Bank. I am known to every employee at the Astor House Hotel.

His Worship:—I will remand him for two days in custody and see if anyone can speak for him, or if the French Consul wishes to take charge of him.

Sergeant Kelly:—Perhaps your Worship can get some more information from the French authorities.

His Worship:—The case is finished. It is only giving the defendant an opportunity of proving his bona fides.

DAY BY DAY.

A Chinese servant girl who was injured by fall into the street from the second floor of a building was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A man shot at Tai Shek Koo was Sunday night entered by four robbers wearing masks and armed with revolvers and knives. They stole property to the extent

THE COLONY IN EARLIER DAYS.

XII. An Atrocious Attempt at "Squeeze."

There came up for hearing before Mr. G. N. Orms, at the Magistrate this afternoon, a case in which four Chinese were charged with pilfering cargo from Holt's godowns to the extent of \$3,000. Mr. D. J. Lewis, who appeared for the prosecution, intimated that this would have to be a committal case in view of the serious nature of the offence, whose gravity was aggravated by the fact that cargo pilfering was prevalent all over the world and it was no more so than in Hongkong, where shipping firms have contracted considerable losses through these thefts. Three of the defendants were godown keepers.

The defendants were respectively represented by Mr. A. H. Crew, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. Leo D'Almada, and Mr. A. E. Hall. The hearing is proceeding.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James Macdonald.

Many residents of the Colony were grieved yesterday to hear of the death in Australia of Mr. James Macdonald the Government Marine Surveyor, the sad tidings being conveyed by cable. The deceased gentleman, who was 54 years of age, left Hongkong with his wife some six months ago, on a health trip to Australia and New Zealand, but latterly his health became worse and he had to seek admission to hospital in Melbourne, where he passed away.

The late Mr. Macdonald came to Hongkong on April 1st, 1892, as Assistant Government Marine Surveyor, and two years later acted as head of that department. He became chief Government Marine Surveyor in 1902 and has held that position since. After his 25 years' service he was due for pension very shortly, which makes his demise all the more sad. He was greatly liked by all who knew him and was a keen supporter of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, of which he was one of the oldest members. The deepest sympathy of a wide circle of friends will be felt for the widow and children, of whom three are left—Mrs. Josseland, Miss Macdonald and Mr. James Macdonald—in their sad bereavement.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 11/16d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—30.18. Temperature:—55. Humidity:—61.

LIGHTING-UP TIME.

Lighting-up time to-day is 5.52 p.m.

life on the first "count"—ie offence—the same on the fifth count, and to three years' penal servitude on each of the second, third and fourth counts.

In some cases sentences of imprisonment upon different "counts" provide that the terms shall be reckoned concurrently, so that the prisoner only serves the longest term; in other cases, to mark the gravity of the offences, the sentences are served separately. The Bench evinced a vein of grim humour by sentencing the prisoner in the latter form so that he was subject to imprisonment for two life terms plus nine years. There is a distinction between a sentence for life and a sentence for the term of "natural" life, the prisoner being released in the former case, if well-conducted, after fifteen or twenty years. Taking Lee Lum Kwai's sentence on the lowest calculation, of fifteen years for life, he was liable to thirty years plus nine. Ultimately, however, the authorities yielded to representations on behalf of the prisoner, who bore a most exemplary character during his confinement.

Imprisonment for life is such an overwhelming doom that, viewed apart from the iniquity, it can hardly be contemplated without horror and compassion. Yet, as the Chief Justice pointed out, the accused had designed to send two men to a violent and ignominious end. To have served fully the sentence of the Court, Lee Lum Kwai would have had to spend the rest of his life in prison, and the

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GENERAL NEWS.

THE MAYORALTY OF TOKYO.
Baron Goto has formally accepted the mayoralty of Tokyo. He has stated that his former refusal was due to his being engaged in the establishment of a great organisation for the investigation and advancement of industry. The Premier had, however, assured Baron Goto that the latter's project would be included in a supplementary budget in the coming session of the diet.LOWEST RECORD OF MINE
DEATHS.

For the first time on record, says the Chief Inspector of mines in a report for 1919, the death rate was less than one per 1,000 persons employed above and below ground at mines. There were 1,166 separate fatal accidents in and about mines and quarries causing the loss of 1,229 lives, a decrease of 258 fatalities as compared with the previous year.

RIFLE LEAGUE

Sunday's Matches.

On Sunday afternoon at the King's Park Rifle Range the Police Rifle Club met the Flagship H.M.S. Hawkins in the H.K. Rifle League. This was the opening match for the League and the Sailors were the favourites.

A dispute arose before the commencement of firing, as it was seen that the Police had brought ten members and the Sailors only eight. The conditions of the League state that ten will fire, with the best eight to count. The Flagship would not have this, so the Police, with their usual sporting touch, disposed of two of their shots, including Grummett, who holds more rifle trophies than any other in the Colony. Grummett lost his place through being the last member to turn up at the range. The scores were:

	Police
Perkins	41 43 40=124
Wilson	36 47 40=123
Booker	40 43 36=119
Evans	30 40 39=118
Maskell	39 38 42=117
Houlihan	30 34 41=114
Carpenter	43 31 37=111
Hutchins	41 35 27=103
Total	931

	H. M. S. HAWKINS
Miller	39 48 37=124
Charlesworth	40 41 38=120
Bleacham	35 38 37=113
Bord	36 43 36=117
Bishop	36 38 39=113
Chapman	42 34 35=111
Davies	39 39 36=107
Trowbridge	35 38 32=102
Total	914

	MUSKETRY STAFF V.
H. M. S. HAWKINS	CURRIE.
Miller	39 48 37=124
Charlesworth	40 41 38=120
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	MUSKETRY STAFF V.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Mr. Hallifax's Speech.

Sir,—May I ask your kindness to permit me some space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks on Mr. M. K. Lo's letter which, I find, appeared in the local English Press, making certain criticisms on the speech delivered by the Honourable Mr. Hallifax at the dinner given in his honour and in honour of the Honourable Mr. Fletcher by the representative members of the Chinese Community.

In reading through his letter the first thing that struck me was why Mr. Lo should write to the English papers criticisms on a subject which entirely concerns the Chinese themselves. If he thinks that any English-speaking Chinese had suffered a grievance from Mr. Hallifax in his endeavour to get into closer touch with the Chinese-speaking merchants, then the proper place to discuss the matter would be in the native Press, where the Chinese community would be able to appreciate his views and pass their judgment on them.

As it is, his letter will only be read by the European community, who know very little of what is actually going on among the Chinese and of what the Chinese feelings really are, and by a portion of the English-speaking Chinese, some of whom, most likely, have been disappointed by Mr. Hallifax.

His criticisms appear to me to be unfair and would give a wrong impression among the European community. As one of the English-speaking Chinese I, I suppose, am just as much affected as others by Mr. Hallifax's "general attitude" and "the whole tone of his speech," but yet cannot allow such criticisms to pass without making some comment on them.

Mr. Lo says that the criticisms and suggestions against Mr. Hallifax were directed, not against the sentiments mentioned in his letter, but solely against his "general attitude" against the English-speaking Chinese; and he complains that Mr. Hallifax invariably regards knowledge of English in a Chinese, not as an asset, but as a disability; not as an accomplishment in aid of the discharge of civic duties, but as a malignant thing to be discarded. His complaints, however, are not borne out by the facts. Mr. Hallifax treated all Chinese, both English-speaking and non-English-speaking, alike. He had never by action or in speech shewed any sign of disregard or discourtesy to the English-speaking Chinese. In his speech Mr. Hallifax distinctly said about the English-speaking Chinese, that "The Government must continue to depend on him and ask for his services." He further said that "the Government was asking for more work from him, work of a peculiarly unselfish and patriotic nature; they wanted him to assist in bringing out the Chinese-speaking merchants." This is, perhaps, the real ground of difference between the self-seeking English-speaking Chinese and Mr. Hallifax and the outcome of all the insidious intentions of unfairness made against him.

Mr. Lo next criticises the following passage from Mr. Hallifax's speech, that "those who had learned to speak English well, must, of necessity, in a place like Hongkong, have their views tinged with English ideas and it was just this English tinge—speaking for his office—that they wanted to get rid of." Did not Mr. Hallifax distinctly say that he was speaking for his own department? Was not his department established solely for the purpose of getting the public Chinese views? If not, then his position as S. C. A. is a sinecure.

Again Mr. Lo thinks that these words cast a slur upon the late Sir Kai Ho Kai and Sir Bosan Wei Yuk for their services rendered to the Colony, and on all those English-speaking Chinese who are performing public services. But they do not. Sir Bosan Wei Yuk can speak for himself, but for Sir Kai Ho Kai I can speak, for I have been intimately associated with him in all his public movements since 1897 and I know thoroughly the innermost feelings of this public man. It was Sir Kai Ho Kai's sole aim in life to advance the interests of the Chinese and to induce them, both English-speaking and Chinese-speaking alike, to come forward and help the Government and take an interest in public affairs. His efforts in this direction have been a great success. On his return to the Colony in 1891 or 1892 there was no social intercourse between the Chinese and the officials; but, during the time of

Sir Kai Ho Kai's public career, many Chinese, both English-speaking and non-English-speaking, invited to Government House. Thus a gap was made in the barrier between officials and the people by the efforts of such men as Sir Kai Ho Kai and Sir Bosan Wei Yuk; and what Mr. Hallifax intends to do now is nothing more than to try to make the associations closer. Again Sir Kai Ho Kai never for one moment considered that his English education was undervalued because it was employed to assist in bringing out the Chinese-speaking merchants. Do the English-speaking Chinese now feel hurt and consider their English education misused because they were asked to help to make association of officials and the Chinese public closer? I for one will certainly say no. It is this very unselfishness which the English-speaking Chinese are expected to show in order to benefit their own countrymen, that has enhanced the value of English education so much; otherwise such an education would be valueless, perhaps worse than valueless, because it would only produce a set of accomplished egotistic and selfish men who would not do any good to China or to any place where they went.

Mr. Lo also referred to the English education propaganda in China and the local University. Is it the sole aim and purpose of educational institutions to provide decently and high standard education for a small number of Chinese so that they may acquire it for their own personal aggrandizement; or to make them dazzling lights among their own countrymen, so dazzling that none dare to look upon them but with awe? If so, then, educational institutions are indeed a failure and all money spent on them a pure waste. But I am glad to say it is not so. Every one who has received the benefit of such an education is in bond to do everything in his power to help, and, with his required enlightenment, enlighten his own non-English-speaking countrymen and use his best endeavours to induce them to come forward and take an interest in public affairs which would greatly benefit themselves and which is greatly desired by the officials of Hongkong. In this way and through him the non-English-speaking Chinese may be reached and the idea of a close relationship between European and Chinese may then be realized. This is exactly what Mr. Hallifax hopes to do with regard to local Chinese. His views are not contradictory to, but are in line with the aspirations of such educational institutions.

Asto the last paragraph of his letter, I think Mr. Lo must admit that there are many gentlemen among the Chinese-speaking merchants in this Colony just as good and capable men as those who speak English. Is it not sound then that Mr. Hallifax should secure their services and obtain their views and opinions on matters public? It is the duty, I understand, of all officials, especially the S. C. A., to get in opinions and views from all quarters in order to facilitate the work of the Government. I see nothing, therefore, in Mr. Hallifax's speech which the Chinese can take exception to and he is to be congratulated for so courageously and openly pronouncing his views and convictions which may not please everybody.

With regard to the postscript to Mr. Lo's letter, I would ask what honour would the dinner give if the leading Chinese-speaking merchants were absent from it?

Apologizing for taking so much space in your valuable paper in this lengthy letter, and thanking you in anticipation for its insertion.—Yours etc.

S. W. Tso,
Hongkong, 31st Dec., 1920.

NEWS AND VIEWS.

The Daily Telegraph Parliamentary correspondent says: Interest is reviving in Parliamentary circles and elsewhere in the project of a tunnel between Ireland and Scotland. An exchange of views has lately taken place on the subject between the authorities.

Miss Marcia Maxwell Stuart, who is connected through her uncle, the Hon. Joseph Maxwell Scott, with Sir Walter Scott, was married recently at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan Street, London, to Mr. Douglas Long, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Long of Sandysgate, Sheffield, and grandson of the late Sir William Long (founder of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph) and of Sir John Long (at one time M. P. for Dundee).

SHIPPING NEWS.

A DIRECTORY THAT IS

A DIRECTORY.

How often is it found that information sought of in a directory is conspicuous by its absence? Why? In many cases very little is published unless it be paid for either directly or indirectly. In others the scope of the directory is kept within too narrow limits. In still others sufficient care is not taken in compilation and in the verification of detailed information. To eliminate these drawbacks it has occurred to the minds of two or three of the most brilliant men in the advertising profession to produce and publish a series of specialised directories, which shall be as absolutely complete and inclusive as human nature and knowledge can make them. The first of the series, to appear shortly, will be *The Ship Compendium and Year Book*, a monumental, international work of upwards of 1,000 pages, and containing, at the time of going to press, complete lists of the shipbuilders, shipowners, marine engineers, ports, harbours, dockyards, coaling stations, fuel oil stations, cable and wireless stations, naval architects, naval colleges, nautical academies and institutions, banks and bankers, dock and harbour commissioners, boards of trade, admiralties and their officials, ministries and boards of shipping, ministries of transport, shipbrokers, bags and funnels of the mercantile marine, technical and professional societies, benevolent institutions, salvage associations and shipping registries throughout the world. Tonnage and constructional statistics, the year's losses, ship and shipping law, insurance and indemnity, the British Admiralty, and many other subjects connected with the shipping world will be exhaustively covered. Even virtual stores in the different ports of the world will be included. Nothing of importance connected with this vast subject will be omitted, we understand, from *The Ship Compendium*, which will be a complete referendum of the World's shipping interests, arranged and classified alphabetically and geographically.

THOS. CROFTS, LTD.

POST-WAR LAUNCH THIRD

PORT.

On Tuesday, November 16th, 1920, Messrs. John L. Thorneycroft & Co. Ltd., launched at their Woolston Shipyard their third cargo steamer within the past few weeks. This was the s.s. Ville de Dannemarie, built to the order of Messieurs Le Groupe Industriel de Charbons et de Transports, Rouen, France. The launching ceremony, including the christening of the ship, was graciously carried out by Mrs. Girdlestone Kimber, wife of Engr. Comdr. J. L. Kimber, R.N., Admiralty Overseer and Engineer Overseer for the district. The Ville de Dannemarie, which was designed by her builders, is of the firm's standard well dock with raised quarter deck type. Her principal dimensions are:—Length (b.p.) 240 ft; breadth (moulded) 36 ft; depth (moulded) 18 ft. 6 inches; draught 16 ft. 9 inches; and her tonnage (d.w.) about 2,000. She is built of mild steel to Lloyd's requirements for a 100 A.I. Class Cargo steamer. The vessel's two cargo holds, one forward and the other aft, contain a combined capacity of 90,000 cu. ft, while coal bunkers for 150 tons are also provided. Water ballast is carried in the cellular double bottom and in fore and aft peak tanks. The propelling machinery, constructed in Messrs. Thorneycroft's Engine Works, consists of triple expansion engines having cylinders 18" x 30" x 50" diameter by 37" stroke, developing 900 I.H.P., and giving the ship's speed of 9½ to 10 knots. Steam is generated in two Scotch boilers each having two furnaces. These boilers are each 10 ft. 6 inches in length, 13 ft. 2 inches in diameter, and provide a working pressure of 180 lbs. per sq. inch. The 7½" circulating pump is supplied by Messrs. Drysdale: the general service pump and the auxiliary feed pump, each 5½" x 4½" x 6", supplied by Messrs. Carruthers, are of the duplex type, while the Mumford duplex ballast pump is 8" x 9" x 8". The cargo handling equipment consists of four 7" x 10" steam winches, by Messrs. Rogers: two are placed in the forward part of ship and two aft. Four large cargo batches equipped with eight 3½ ton derricks of pitch pine facilitate the rapid handling of the coal or general cargo which the ship is destined to carry. Accommodation for the Captain and Officers is provided amidships, while that for the crew is arranged in the forecastle.

NOTICE.

By Appointment to H. M. the King
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We have just received some very Smart Shapes and Colours.

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Germicide & Deodorant:

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone No. 16.

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JACKET**

JACKETS

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**GOLF, SHOOTING,
WALKING, ETC.**

A fine selection of these jackets in Donegal tweeds, homespuns, & Irish tweeds.

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Coat Sweaters suitable for the Golf Course,

Tennis Courts, and every day use. Warm, comfortable. All wool garments.

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TROUSERS**

White and Grey Flannel, thoroughly shrunk

with permanent turn up bottoms,

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

LOCAL WEDDING.

Marks-Baversstock.

At St. Andrew's Church yesterday, Revenue Office Alfred Marks was married to Miss Isabel Baversstock, who arrived here by the Bremen. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion with greenery. The service, which was fully choral, was performed by the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, assisted by Mr. L. Martin at the organ. The bride, who was attended by Miss Pepperell as bridesmaid, was given away by Mr. Millington, while Mr. W. Knight performed the duties of "best man". Following the reception, which was largely attended, the couple left for Fanling, where the honeymoon is being spent.

A WIZARD'S VISIT.

Some of Chefalo's Tricks.

This morning there visited the Telegraph office one of the cleverest conjurers in the world, in the person of Chefalo, who, in company with Mlle. Palermo, is to open a season of wizardry at the Theatre Royal on Saturday next. He is at present on a world tour and has been acclaimed by the leading newspapers and the public wherever he has appeared.

With all his cleverness, Chefalo is modest about his work, though we managed to induce him to tell a few of his experiences in other parts of the world. He informed us that when in San Francisco he paid a visit to Chinatown, where he greatly astonished the natives by taking money out of fruit displayed in the market. It was a gaping crowd that gathered around him to see him extracting half-dollar pieces from persimmons, and when he had done the trick several times the proprietor of one shop put up his shutters and suspended business—presumably to examine the rest of his stock of fruit for money! This trick Chefalo has done almost everywhere he has visited, creating a great sensation with it in London, and he hopes to carry it out in Hongkong probably on Friday morning.

Whilst in Chili, Chefalo said, he did another trick which was a trifle dangerous. He was on a racecourse and whilst the betting was going on he created a mild sensation by going up to a young fellow and stealing his watch, the victim seeing him do it. The Police were called and Chefalo and his victim were taken to the Jockey Club, where the accusation of theft was repeated. Chefalo told the Police to search him, which they did, but they could find nothing on him. Chefalo, however, told them to search the man who made the complaint. On this being done, the watch was found in the fellow's tail pocket! And, of course, Chefalo was given his freedom right away.

As to the nature of his tricks, Chefalo said he specialised in all-round conjuring and mysticism, and as he was previously an engineer he invented the greatest majority of his own tricks. Malini, whom he knew, was well-known for his card manipulations, whilst Golding was an illusionist, whereas he (Chefalo) went in for all kinds of modern tricks, mostly originated by himself, and always tried to get away from the usual stereotyped stuff. What was more, it was not a dumb, mechanical show that he gave. "I make the people laugh right through the whole performance," he said. "My programme usually lasts about an hour-and-a-half, and nearly every trick gets a laugh. I try to make it a bright, cheerful entertainment." Chefalo added that Mlle. Palermo greatly assisted him in his work and did splendidly with his inventions. "The Garden of Mystery," in which she appeared, would be voted as almost miraculous by all who saw it.

By special arrangement with the Telegraph, Chefalo has consented to explain a series of his simpler parlour tricks in our columns—tricks which, after reading the explanations, can be easily performed by the average person. The first of these will appear in our issue of Thursday. They are exclusive to the Telegraph.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A Friendly Match.

A friendly match was shot off at Stonecutter's Range on Sunday afternoon between H.M.S. "Titania" and Dockyard Recreation Club, 10 each side, best 8 scores to count, and resulted in a win for H.M.S. "Titania" by 40 points. Scores:

H.M.S. "TITANIA."

	200	500	600	Total
Mr. Jackson	38	41	39	118
Mr. Puckett	33	42	35	110
Mr. Smith	32	39	37	108
Mr. Edmonds	32	32	33	97
Mr. Tapley	34	40	21	95
Mr. Sigworth	33	35	28	94
Mr. Pantong	33	38	23	94
Mr. Blackford	31	25	28	84
Total	356	400	340	1106

Mr. Barker 35 26 19 80
Mr. Arthur 20 14 26 60
Counted out.

DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB.

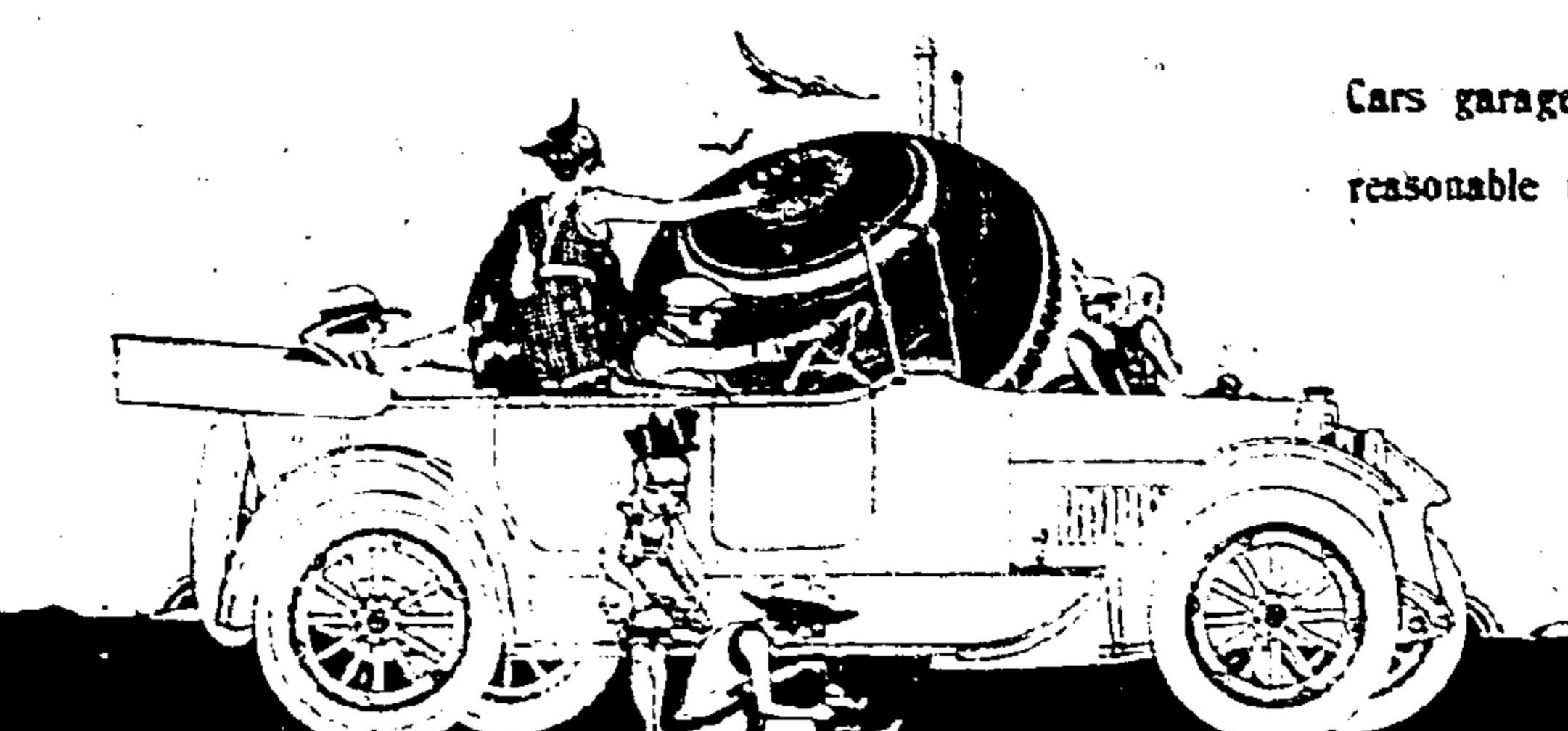
Mr. Pritchard	38	41	33	112
Mr. Sears	45	32	31	108
Mr. Drew	39	40	21	100
Mr. King-Salter	38	19	95	
Mr. McGuigan	33	32	21	91
Mr. Johnston	35	29	24	88
Mr. Crocker	42	26	17	83
Mr. Muddis	29	32	20	81
Total	360	400	340	1106

Mr. Nicholson 34 30 17 81
Mr. Lamerton 31 21 13 65
Counted out.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL

1921.

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Firestone Tyres.

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NOTICE.

22nd JANUARY.

Please Keep this date

For Madame Lottie Gordon's Concert in aid of the Blind Home Kowloon and Pokfulum Home, at Theatre Royal. Saturday 22nd Jan. 1921.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate
on Page 11.

SELLING

T/T	7/12
Demand	3/1 11/16
30 d/s	3/1 13/16
60 d/s	3/1 15/16
4 m/s	3/2 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	135
T/T Japan	115
T/T India	214
Demand, India	214
T/T San Francisco	551/2
& New York	—
T/T Java	173
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	9.35
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING

4 m/s. L/C	3/31
4 m/s. D/P	3/34
6 m/s. L/C	3/41
30 d/s. Sydney and } 3/51/8	
30 d/s. San Francis- } 374	
co & New York	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	9.95
6 m/s. France	10.15
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	551/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	—
On Yokohama	115
Demand, Manila	124 Nom.
Demand, Singapore	135
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	673/8
Sovereign	Nom. 6.25
Gold leaf per Tael	45.60
Bar Silver, ready	413/4
forward	417/8
Bank of England rate	7%
New York/London	3.54

SUBSIDARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cts. pieces	par
10 "	1/10 dis.
5 "	2 2/5 p.m.
Canton subcoins	16.7 dis.

Hongkong Jan. 4, 1921.

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PRICES OF SEATS.

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2nd CLASS	@ \$2.50
3rd CLASS	@ \$2.00
GALLERY	@ \$0.50

CHILDREN TO MATINEES HALF PRICE

Book Early at MOUtrie's.

NOTICE.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

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Chairman of Local Board,
Telegrams "Furprince"
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(Signed) W. H. BELL.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1921.

NOTICE.

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of 2/- per ordinary share free of Income Tax has been declared on account of the year 1920. It is payable in London on the 5th January, next. Coupon No. 36.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1921.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

From December 1st, 1920, we have taken over the Exile Garage and Hongkong Motor Co., and are not responsible for any debts incurred previous to that date.

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LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"MACHAON"	11th Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"RHESUS"	15th Jan.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"OANFA"	30th Jan.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"IXION"	6th Feb.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"MENTOR"	22nd Feb.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ALCINOUS"	10th Jan.	Barcolone Havre & Liverpool
"HECTOR"	1st Jan.	Genoa & Liverpool
"BELLEROTHON"	24th Jan.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TEUCER"	3rd Feb.	Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver
"PROTHSILAUS"	15th Feb.	
"TALTHYBOS"	10th Mar.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"LAOMEDON"	via Suez	10th January.
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HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	1st February	for Liverpool direct.
"MENTOR"	22nd February	for London direct.
"TEIRESIAS"	1st March	for London direct.
"STENTOR"	15th March	for Liverpool direct.

For Freight and all Information Apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.**

TURF SENSATION RECALLED.

Tom Coulthwaite Granted Trainer's Licence.

The "Racing Calendar" recently contained the announcement that a licence under Rule 98 (1) of the National Hunt Rules has been granted to Thomas Coulthwaite.

It will be recollect that as long ago as February 17, 1913, following an inquiry into the running of Jacobus and Bloodstone, Coulthwaite's licence was withdrawn. The official report leave flat the time was as follows:-

"At a meeting at the Registry Office in London the Committee inquired into the running of Jacobus and Bloodstone, and having called upon Mr. C. Bower Ismay, Mr. J. Ferguson, Mr. T. Coulthwaite, R. Chadwick, and F. Lyall for their explanations, considered them (with the exception of F. Lyall's) unsatisfactory.

The Stewards strongly recommended Mr. Bower Ismay to look more closely into the running of his horses. They considered Mr. Ferguson's conduct as manager of Mr. Ismay's horses, open to great suspicion, and he was severely censured for gross lack of supervision. Mr. T. Coulthwaite and R. Chadwick were completely exonerated."

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE
The circumstances which led up to the warning off notice were as follows:-

In the Warwickshire Handicap Steeplechase at Birmingham on February 11, 1913, Jacobus, a horse belonging to Mr. C. Bower Ismay, trained by Coulthwaite, and ridden by Chadwick, made all the running, pulling at his bit all the way, and won hand held by three-parts of a length from Mr. David Faber's Brown Cloth, which in turn finished a neck in front of Mrs. H. M. Hollin's Balida.

Jacobus on January 25, at Kempton Park started without a quotation in the Kempton Park Handicap Steeplechase, and in a field of nine did not succeed in getting into the first six, and in the Prince of Wales's Handicap

Steeplechase at Sandown Park on February 8, three days before his easy victory at Birmingham, he, starting without a quotation failed to complete the course (although he did not fall).

Neither Mr. C. Bower Ismay, the owner, nor Coulthwaite, the trainer, was present at Birmingham, but Mr. J. Ferguson was, and Chadwick and Mr. Ferguson were asked by the acting Stewards to give an explanation of the apparent discrepancy in the horse's form.

The explanation was not considered satisfactory, and Chadwick was suspended from riding again at the Birmingham meeting, the Stewards (Captain R. B. Fisher-Childe, Sir George Bullock, and Mr. Mark Firth) reporting the case to the Stewards of the National Hunt Committee.

DISCREPANCY IN FORM.
The inquiry into Bloodstone's running followed on his success in the Champion Sweepstakes at Hurst Park on February 15, 1913, when, in a field of three, he started at 10 to 1, and won by a neck from Dystart. The acting Stewards, Capt. the Hon. F. C. Stanley, Mr. W. Murlaid, and Mr. Arthur Yates, after that race called Mr. J. Ferguson, the manager of Bloodstone, and F. Lyall, the jockey, before them, and asked for an explanation as to the apparent discrepancy in the horse's form in this race as compared with that he had shown in the Open Steeplechase, run over the same course on January 18. They expressed themselves as not being satisfied with the explanation tendered, and decided to report the matter to the Stewards of the National Hunt Committee.

The warning off of T. Coulthwaite and R. Chadwick created a great sensation in racing circles. For many years Coulthwaite had met with much success as a trainer, especially under National Hunt Rules. He had saddled the runner-up in the Grand National Steeplechase for the preceding two years in Rathnally and Bloodstone, and for the great race the following month he had under his charge Bloodstone, Rathnally, Jacobus, Sir Halbert Still, Spinning, and Wavelet. There were 36 animals in his stables at Hednesford.

DEATH OF JOHN CLYDE

Stories of a Popular Actor.

The death is announced of Mr. John Clyde, the actor, who for the best part of half a century toured Scotland with national drama and kindred plays. Now and again he made an excursion into England, in the Northern and Midland counties of which he had gained some popularity, but he was such a firm favourite in Scotland that he never really needed to cross the border.

In his early days he toured the "smalls," and in the lesser towns he was always a welcome visitor. Later, when he gained a considerable name in playing the leading part in "Rob Roy," he could always count upon an engagement in the larger towns, and both in Glasgow and in Edinburgh his annual visit was looked forward to with great interest.

For more than a year past Mr. Clyde had been in declining health, and recently his condition became so grave that his friends saw there was little chance of recovery. His death took place at 34 John Street, Helensburgh, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Watson.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Mr. Clyde commenced life as a shopwalker, being at one time engaged in the drapery establishment of Walter Wilson, Jamaica Street, Glasgow. While in this employment he became a member of Richard Waldon's stock company, which usually occupied the boards of the Princess Theatre in the South Side during the summer months.

AN IMMEDIATE HIT.

Here he came under the notice of Robert Arthur, of Her Majesty's Theatre, Dundee, who engaged Mr. Clyde to play a small part in his production of "Rob Roy" in the jute metropolis. Difficulties arose with regard to the company, however, and instead of appearing in a very minor role, as had been intended, Mr. Clyde suddenly found himself treading the boards for the first time in the guise of the famous outlaw. He made an immediate hit, and from that time his stage career may be said to properly date.

Later he toured Scotland with many plays, one of the earliest being Charles Waddie's historical play, "Wallace."

Though he presented many parts in his time, Mr. Clyde will be particularly remembered as "Rob Roy"—the worthy successor of a long line of actors who have played the part of the bold outlaw. With such names as Macready, McNeill, and Howard that of Clyde will always be associated.

He made a special study of the part and of the play. He studied it and acted it in the Rob Roy country, so that he could get hold of the real atmosphere of Scott's story. It may well be said that he saturated himself with the spirit of the Highlands to such an extent that he became the perfect embodiment of the Macgregor chief.

Physically he was built for the part. Tall and powerful, he never failed to introduce into his "Rob Roy" all the necessary fire and dignity. On the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh in 1918 Mr. Clyde marked the occasion of the centenary of the production of the play by producing it at the King's Theatre, to audiences which filled the house every night.

AN EDINBURGH REVIVAL.

On the occasion of the same visit he produced in Edinburgh, for the first time in thirty years, "Guy Mannering" in which he took the part of Dandie Dimont. As the quaint and pawky Border shepherd, Mr. Clyde had not the same opportunity of dominating the product-

tion, but he showed the versatility of his power and proved that in every part he played he took the same studious interest as in that of "Rob Roy."

The Laird of Dumbiedykes was another of Mr. Clyde's favourite parts, and when he played it he never failed to provide the reviving humour to the sorrowful tale of "Jeanie Deane."

Mr. Clyde will be greatly missed from the Scottish stage, and his place will be very difficult to fill. He was a personal favourite, and his productions were popular with all ages, and all tastes.

Mr. Clyde's second wife, who survives him, was, previous to her marriage, Miss Mabel Balfour, daughter of Mr. Balfour, editor and proprietor of the "Monarch Standard." She was associated with her husband in all his productions in which she played leading parts.

MR. CLYDE ON HIS DIGNITY.

Some good stories are told of John Clyde.

On one occasion, before he started his own company, William Mollison and Durward Lely started a company to play "Rob Roy," themselves taking respectively the parts of the Ballie and Francis Osbaldestone.

Looking about for an actor to fill the title-role they, very naturally, picked up John Clyde, who accepted an engagement with them. They opened in Glasgow, where Rob Roy is always a top favourite.

When the bills were printed for the opening night and posted throughout the city, John Clyde was horrified to find Mollison's and Durward Lely's names in huge type, and his own, far down the bill, in type almost unreadable.

In high dudgeon he repaired to Mr. Mollison's room, and asked what they meant by this insult to his dignity. He was known throughout Scotland as "the" Rob Roy par excellence, and to put his name in such type was to commit a dire injustice.

Mr. Mollison spoke him fair, and gently hinted that as Mr. Lely and he were paying the piper it was for them to call the tune.

This did not satisfy Mr. Clyde, however, who still insisted that he was not being fairly treated.

"Bless my soul," exclaimed Mr. Mollison, "we have named the river after you. What more can we do for you?"

AN ARD'S EVENING.

An amusing incident is also related of Mr. Clyde's earlier days when he appeared at the Princess Theatre, Glasgow, in "It's Never Too Late to Mend."

As sometimes happens in a play of this type, when the company is limited, and the characters in the plot are not, Mr. Clyde had no fewer than five different parts to play in one evening.

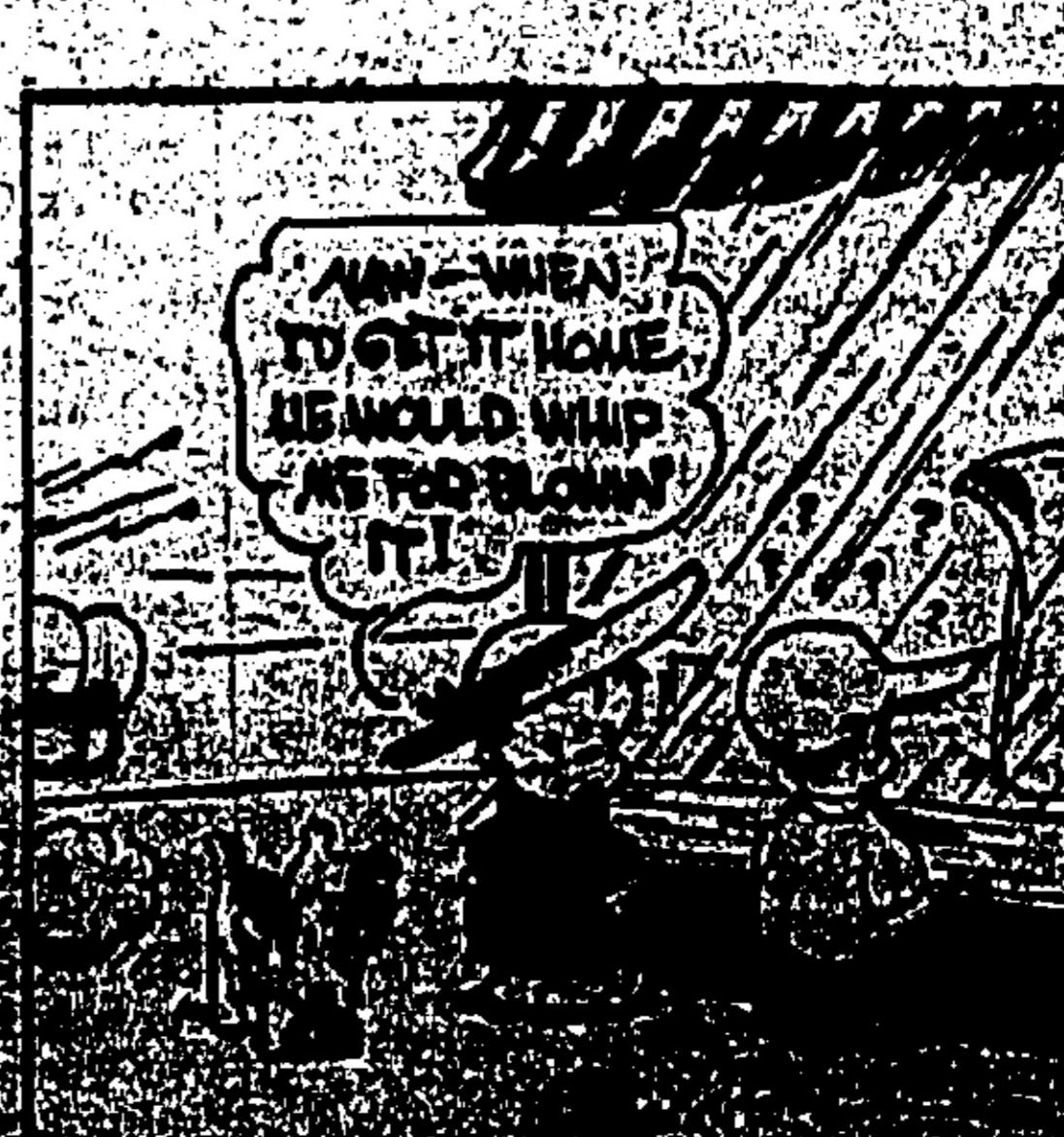
This was easily within the scope of his abilities; the real trouble lay in finding a sufficiency of disguises for the roles of convict, prison guard, &c.

One evening the young actor, when he appeared in his fourth role, was seen to have sought the aid of a gigantic moustache. He proceeded to declaim his lines, but Walter Groves, the comedian, could not resist the temptation to raise a laugh at the expense of his colleague, and interrupted in a tremendous aside to the audience—"Ha! ha! The same voice—with whiskers!"

RHINELAND VINEYARDS FRUITFUL.

The Times Berlin Correspondent reports that the yield of grapes in the Rhineland vineyards in the harvest just completed is stated to have exceeded all estimates; many of the vineyards returned double the quantity expected.

ALEX NEVER LOOKED ON THAT SIDE OF THE MATTER.



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Death.

LOUISE—On the 1st January '21 at No. 2 Victoria View, Kowloon, Macau, Manila, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eduardo Jose de Leon, Lazarina. Gd, Lisbon, Manila, Mocambique, Swatow, and Timor. Please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1921.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

Once again the question of German disarmament has been brought prominently to the fore and the cables of the past two or three days have given us much interesting information on the point. The French view would seem to be that Germany is trying to evade her disarmament obligations under the Versailles Peace Treaty, and it has been stated on behalf of Britain that, whilst she has no complaint to make, she is prepared to co-operate with France in securing the complete fulfilment of the Treaty terms. Germany has protested that her disarmament measures fully comply with the Treaty and that a "fairer judgment" should be brought to bear upon the situation. How far her protest is genuine can be gauged by the report of Marshal Foch, whose figures go to show that Germany has certainly given up a great deal, but not all that was required of her. Germany's chief breach consists in the fact that she has not disarmed the civic guards of Bavaria and East Prussia, and has not destroyed fortresses on her eastern and southern frontiers. In connection with these two matters Germany has rather a plausible tale to tell. The civic guards, she maintains, are necessary armed police for the preservation of public order, whilst the fortresses on the frontiers should be retained on account of the insecurity of peace on the Polish and Russian borders. Germany claims that the dismantling of these fortresses will endanger peace more than their retention.

The whole situation is extremely interesting and it is also a matter that is very vitally bound up with the peace of Europe. On several occasions since the signing of the Armistice and the Peace Treaty, the Allies have had cause to complain at the way in which Germany has interpreted the documents to which she has put her hand, and have had recourse to Notes, couched in "energetic" terms. Germany has had to be watched closely, and her official explanations have not always had the ring of sincerity. But let us not forget also that Germany has had a most difficult task before her. She is by no means the unanimous federation of states that she was, and her plea for a large armed police has considerable merit in it. Britain is quite prepared to recognise that, where Germany has done herself the most harm is in her repeated anti-statements and transparent excesses. If there had been displayed a frank honesty and greater evidence of treaty acceptance, Germany could have saved herself and the Allies a deal of worry and irritation. Germany took to the Treaty badly; she was tasting defeat from time in her history; and she tried to evade some of the bitterness. That was foolish. The Allies and the world in general had suffered enough by the late war to make certain that there was no chance being left of a recurrence. Germany was watched with a closer eye than betrayed great earnestness of purpose, and it would have paid her better to have conformed strictly, even at the risk of internal difficulties. Had these latter arisen, the Allies would have had proof of what they are now dubious to believe. Germany has had so many excuses for so many different things—coal, aeroplanes, trucks, armaments, etc.—that sincerity is almost despised and of Allied patience nearly exhausted. In this matter of Treaty fulfilment the Allies are allies indeed and the only outcome of the present negotiations will be that Germany will either conform or pay penalties in lieu thereof. It will be interesting to see just which.

The situation is, unquestionably, full of special difficulties, the solution of which will take much thought and patience. People prone to criticise have said that France has been persisting in unreasonable demands, but these people forget that France has far more to fear in a military sense from a resuscitated Germany, than Britain. It requires time for a people to overcome well-grounded suspicions and to remove fears that are by no means baseless. And, after all is said and done, Germany ought to be made to carry out the conditions on which she was spared a greater military punishment than she received. There is a difference between reasonable and culpable laxity, and it is a difference which the French authorities seem to appreciate rather more thoroughly than some of the old "croakers" at Home. We realise as well as any that reasonableness is the only road to permanent European peace, but a measure of magnanimity. For that reason we trust that the dismemberment of Germany will be secured to the full extent of the Versailles Treaty.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Well Deserved.

We are more than glad to see in the New Year Honours List the names of three European officers of the Hongkong Police and Fire Brigade, to whom His Majesty has awarded the King's Police Medal. Of the three, Chief Inspector Kerr has had the longest record in the service of the Colony, having joined the Force as a constable as far back as 1892, when he was only just twenty years of age. So he has put in very many years of work here, and it was a popular choice when just over five years ago he was made Chief Inspector. Conscientious, courteous and tactful, he has fully deserved the honour which has been conferred upon him. Chief Detective Inspector Morrison is another of the "old hands" who has served the Colony well. He also joined the Police as a constable, in 1895, and secured promotion to his present rank in 1914. As a detective, much of his work is naturally unknown to the public, but in the most unassuming of manners he has done splendidly in his particular department, showing much skill in the performance of his duties, and, like the other officer mentioned, he is very popular amongst all who know him. Station Officer Lane has laboured in another sphere—the Fire Brigade—having held his present office since 1904. His has not been the pleasantest of jobs, for risks go with it, but he has always been keenness itself in the discharge of his duties and has shown great practicality in all that he has done. At the moment, we believe, he is in hospital, where it must be some source of happiness to him to feel that his services have been marked by Royal favour. A word should also be added regarding the other recipient of this honour—Principal Chinese Detective Han Hang, who joined the Force as a constable so far back as 1886 and who was made an Inspector under the new regulations issued two years ago. He has a good record of service to his credit and already holds four Police medals, whilst he went Home on the occasion of the Jubilee as a member of the Hongkong contingent. This medal which he and the other three officers named have had awarded them is only conferred for continuous and meritorious service, and is naturally much prized. Our hope is that all the recipients will long live to enjoy the distinctions which they have so well earned.

The Passing of the ex-Chancellor.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor, at the outbreak of the war, has passed away at the age of sixty-four. He was, so far as has transpired, in excellent health until the last few days, and only a month or two ago published a volume upon the Peace Treaty, which he characterised as being of unprecedented severity. His sudden decease removes a personality who had the distinction of presiding over his country's administration when German prosperity and prestige were at their apex and of seeing the country reduced to the depths of defeat. By virtue of his high office he figures prominently among those held responsible for German aggression. How far he was actually responsible must be left to the years to decide. He repeatedly disclaimed any such intent, and was eventually forced from office by the Ludendorff group for advocating what they considered a pacifist policy, though at that date his moderation went no farther than a peace upon the basis of the *status quo ante*. When it was talked of placing the Kaiser upon trial for his life, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was one of those who volunteered to take his place—indeed, a flood of such offers set in, the substitutes apparently overlooking that they might be wanted on their own account. It may be that by the familiar "scrap of paper" phrase the ex-Chancellor is "damned to everlasting fame". He denied the application of the words, asserting that he used them in an altogether different sense. The British Ambassador, it may be noted, rendered the former Chancellor's statement thus: "Just for a word—neutrality, a word which in war-time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation." For the sake of historical accuracy it is eminently desirable that the words be verified with precision. In regard to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's attitude in general, the

DAY BY DAY.

SO LONG AS YOUTH IS STUDIOUS, I THINK IT HAS A RIGHT TO ITS GAFFESES. I DO NOT LIKE TO SEE YOUNG FOLKS TOO RATIONAL.—*Auntie Frouse*.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

Mr. Leigh, of the Sanitary Department, will, we understand be appointed Boarding Officer.

The total rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during December was 52-inch. Rain fell on twelve days.

A meeting of the general committee of the recently formed St. Andrews' Church Men's Association will be held in the Church Hall to-night at 9 o'clock.

The total output of the Kaiyan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 18th December amounted to 94,966 tons and the sales during the period to 76,177 tons.

The following approaching weddings are announced—Pay. Lt. Com. R. F. Durman, H.M.S. Colombo, to Miss Thelma Maud Bicknell, en route from England by the *Mishima Maru*; Mr. A. A. Marcot, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., to Miss M. A. da Roza.

The members of the editorial staffs of *Kwok Wah Po* and other Canton newspapers, recently fined \$120 each for having inserted advertisements unfavourable to the return of the Cantonese Party, will have to remain in gaol for four months, according to a decision of the Procurator-General of the Military Government.

During last week there were notified four cases of paratyphoid fever (three British and one Rumanian), three of which were imported; three of diphtheria (all Chinese); two of enteric (one Hawaian and one Chinese); one of cerebro-spinal fever (Chinese); and one of puerperal fever (Indian). All were non-fatal excepting one case of diphtheria and the cerebro-spinal fever case. There were six Chinese deaths from influenza.

The staff and labourers of the Maintenance Department of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, are still on strike, demanding the reinstatement of men discharged without cause, the payment of arrear wages, the frequent supply of materials for the use of road repairing, the discharge of the newly appointed superintendent of works, and the preservation of the dignity and power of the chief engineer of the road.

tokens go to show that he was not anxious for war, but driven along by the tide, put a bold face upon things when keeping an eye all the while to the possibility of a tolerably successful peace.

Sport in Australia.

Sport has been in an active state among our Australian cousins during the last few days. The Commonwealth has failed in one case, but is making a strong bid for victory in the other. It would have been more flattering to national pride if things had panned out somewhat differently, for while the Australians have a good prospect of victory in the second Test match, the defeat was sustained at the bands of the Americans, who are the supermen of lawn tennis just now. When Tilden beat Patterson at Wimbledon last year many people were at first incredulous at the celebrated Australian's overthrow, though the decisiveness of the scoring left no room for the suggestion of a fluke. Tilden and his compatriot Johnston, have confirmed the high quality of American play by vanquishing Patterson and Brookes, both in singles and doubles, in masterly style. The Australian cricketers, after winning the first Test match, are making a strong bid for further success, as they have begun with an innings of practically five hundred. This was largely due to the later batsmen Pellow and Gregory scoring centuries after six wickets had fallen for 223. The task of the M.G.C. is rendered more difficult by the heavy rain that has since fallen, and it will need some sensational cricket to bring victory to the Mother Country.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

(By "Ajax".)

Chinese dinners, if they help to clear the atmosphere and give us as much information as we got from the last one—I mean from a perusal of Mr. Hallifax's speech—should prove useful. Mr. Hallifax has filled the office of Secretary for Chinese Affairs for the past nine years, his previous post being that of Registrar-General, which was the old name for the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

In the course of this illustrious record he must have learned the ins and outs of the Chinese to justify him in making such utterances as he did at the dinner given by the Chinese community to him and the Hon. Mr. Fletcher. In the old days, the affairs of the Chinese were practically in the hands of a few of their own countrymen. Not until the Hon. Mr. Hallifax had assumed office, at the suggestion of some well-known Chinese, was his office accessible to the non-English-speaking Chinese. Before Mr. Hallifax came into office the Chinese thought a knowledge of English and of the habits and ways of the Englishman was essential for them to get the ear of the Government. So that whenever they wanted to see a Government official they generally asked those who spoke English and those who had everyday dealings with the officials to intervene for them. Now they are welcomed even when they call unaccompanied by the English-speaking Chinese, and this practice is one to be encouraged. It must be conceded that all the so-called Chinese public men are not well-conversant with Chinese affairs. Can it be said of some of our Chinese leading men that they know all the Chinese desires and feelings and interests? I don't think it can. It is high time that the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs stepped into the breach and got into direct contact with the silent mass.

Mr. Hallifax, in his speech, referred to the mistrust which the Chinese had cherished for centuries towards the official. That is true. The Chinese have saying which runs somewhat like this: "When you are alive, have no dealings with the official." It was not a tenet of Confucius. In the olden days whenever they had anything to do with the officials the Chinese were usually "squeezed" and hence the advice given above was greatly observed. Mr. Hallifax might have mentioned that another reason why the general mass of Chinese took no interest in public affairs was because most Chinese who figure in the limelight have to pay heavily for it. By being members of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, members of the Society for the Protection of Girls and Women, and members of various committees they have to spend much time and also to put their hands deep into their pockets whenever there are public subscriptions being raised. It is not all Chinese who can afford to spend such large sums in public work.

The *leitmotif* of Mr. Hallifax's speech was that he did not want the Chinese in general to believe that the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs was a *sancrum sanctorum* and not accessible to them. Apparently the idea had gone abroad that only Chinese "tin-gods" could succeed in getting the ear of the authorities, and no better opportunity could have been provided than this Chinese dinner to shed the light. Mr. Hallifax may have raised a hornet's nest by his remarks, but they should have good results, and prevent the silent Chinese from being toyed with by political and title-seeking folk.

The New Year Knighthood conferred on Mr. Stabb will delight everyone in the Colony, as it was so well-deserved. Sir Newton had indeed done a lot for British trade in China, and this recognition of his work has not come too late. The position of General Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation carries with it many onerous duties, all of which Sir Newton accomplished with great success. During the fateful years of the Great War his advice was very frequently sought by the Government, and he succeeded in piloting his craft safely through troubled waters. It almost looks as if all General Managers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in future will be knighted on retirement, provided

FUNERAL.

Late Master Holloway.

The funeral of the late Master Robert Holloway, whose death we recorded yesterday, took place at Happy Valley on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. V. H. Copley-Moyle, Cathedral Chaplain, performing the last sad rites. The many friends who attended the funeral ceremony testified to the popularity of the deceased. Included in the mournful procession were a number of members of the Cadet Corps under Lieut. Wayman, and Mr. E. F. Aucott and several representatives from the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. A wealth of floral tributes were laid upon the grave, including the following:—Sisters Mabel and Eddie; Grandma; Mabel and Claude Blackman; St. John; Mrs. and family; Daddy Stomham; Mrs. D. Evans; Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Jewsbury; Mr. and Mrs. Sutton and family; Mr. and Mrs. Stomham and family; Tom; and Mrs. Wallace R. Miles; W. Gerrard; Les; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blake; S. Eccleshead; J. Stringer; Mr. and Mrs. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Frost and family; J. D. Coswell and R. N. Frost; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Spanton; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brafield Brigg; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lyon; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hast and family; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brown; Stanley L. Garrard; H. McKay; Edward F. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge; R. Mudge; J. H. Van Genep Luhrs; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Knight; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hollands; Mr. and Mrs. Witchell; Mr. W. Y. Henderson; S. Musso and family; Mr. and Mrs. West; Mrs. W. H. Woolley and family; Bert; Fred Spinks; Mr. and Mrs. Glynn; Mr. and Mrs. Patheyjohns; C. L. Packe; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw and John; Mr. and Mrs. Garrad and daughters; Bros. Thompson and Laws; J. and M. Hall; Dorothy Heara; O. Stutz; G. S. Maj; and Mrs. Westlake and Harry; A. McDonald; from an old pal; Mr. and Mrs. Young Hee and family; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.; Cadet Company; the Book Office Staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.; members of the Shipping Office Staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.; the Head of the Public Works Department, the junior rank of H.K.V.C.; Major and Mrs. King; Capt. and Mrs. Collison and officers, R.A.O.C.; Cdr. and Mrs. John W. E. Staple; R.G.A. Sergeant; Mess; Headquarters; R.A.M.C. Sergeants; Mess; Master Gunner and Mrs. May and family; Sergeant Major Massey and family; Q.M.S. and Mrs. Babbage; Sergeant H. G. Rogers, R.A.M.C. and Corporal C. K. Rhodes, R.A.M.C.

their services to British trade in the Far East; are of such a character as to justify the conferment of this honour. The General Manager of this great Bank, is often in a position to render aid which it is not the privilege of other banks in the East to do. Great things are expected from Mr. Stephen the present Manager of the Bank in Hongkong, and there is no doubt that he will give a good account of himself.

On the bestowal of Knighthoods, it cannot be alleged that the Government has been sparing as far as the Colony is concerned. It is rumoured that the Hon. Mr. Chatham may be knighted very soon. As Head of the Public Works Department, which has worked miracles with the roads of the Colony, he would well deserve it. He has a long and illustrious record of very sterling work behind him, and it will not surprise any one to learn that he is likely to become a knight, for he already has the C.M.G., and since its conferment he has done very good work for the Government.

In the matter of Knighthoods it is somewhat significant that the commercial community has been somewhat overlooked. Chinese have a good few knighthoods, to their credit account, but it is felt that some Britshers who work and live in our midst have been forgotten. It is a very difficult thing to say who deserves and who does not deserve such honours. If we look round there will be noticed men who have done good public work, which has not been publicly recognised. I am not advocating in these columns the claims of any particular individual, far from it, but it has struck me as somewhat queer that commercial leaders in Hongkong should remain always ordinary Esquires.

FOOTBALL.

Charity Match.

Teams representing England and Scotland, met in aid of local charities on the Club ground yesterday afternoon before a large crowd of spectators. The game was well contested throughout and the result was in doubt until the final whistle sounded. Prior to the game commencing the teams and officials were photographed. (England kicked off and soon were round the Scots' citadel and Roiger was called upon to clear which he did in his usual style. The Scots broke away and McIavish and Hamilton got well down, the latter shooting. Crocker cleared. England went away and Taylor, showing a good turn of speed beat Clarke and sent in straight to Rodger, who threw out and Watson, receiving, sent in a first timer that just missed. The Scots transferred play to the other end where Rodger sent in high shot which Edwards misjudged and Robinson, being close at hand, beat Crocker with a fast shot, giving the Scots the lead amid tremendous excitement. From the centre kick the Scots got down and forced a corner which Hamilton sent behind. The English now returned to the attack and Rodger in goal was called upon to save many shots, but he cleared in fine style and no further scoring taking place in this half the teams crossed over with the Scots leading by one goal to nil.

Resuming, the English took up the attack with determination, but their forwards could not find the mark, several shots being sent over the top from close range. Following a corner taken by Webb Townsend sent in hard to Rodger, who pushed out where Townsend again shot, but the whistle having been blown for a foul by one of the defenders a penalty was awarded England-Townsend, who had got a severe shaking in the melee, was entrusted with the kick, but he sent straight to Rodger, who cleared, for which he was well applauded.

The Scots then broke away and Fortes sending in a long shot the ball went behind off Edwards. The Scots appealed for a penalty but Mr. Jones pointed to the corner. England cleared the kick and made an assault on the Scots' goal where they obtained a couple of corners. Taylor placed well and from the second corner, Edwards got his head to the ball and sent it in the opposite corner of the goal to where Rodger was standing. The latter made a dive for the ball and caught it after it had passed over the goal line. The referee who was standing at the goal post blew his whistle and pointed to the centre. The Scots protested against this goal, but the referee was firm and the ball was centred. England again pressed but time arrived with no further scoring, the game being a draw of one goal all.

Rodger in goal for the Scots played the game of the season and saved his side from defeat; he was carried shoulder high off the field at the close of the game.

The teams played good football and they gave a good exhibition of the game. They were evenly matched and another game with the same players taking part would be welcomed by the enthusiastic crowd that assembled to witness this contest.

Mr. Jones was the referee and M. J. McCubbin and Gr. Frampson were the linesmen.

QUIZ

Second Division Table.

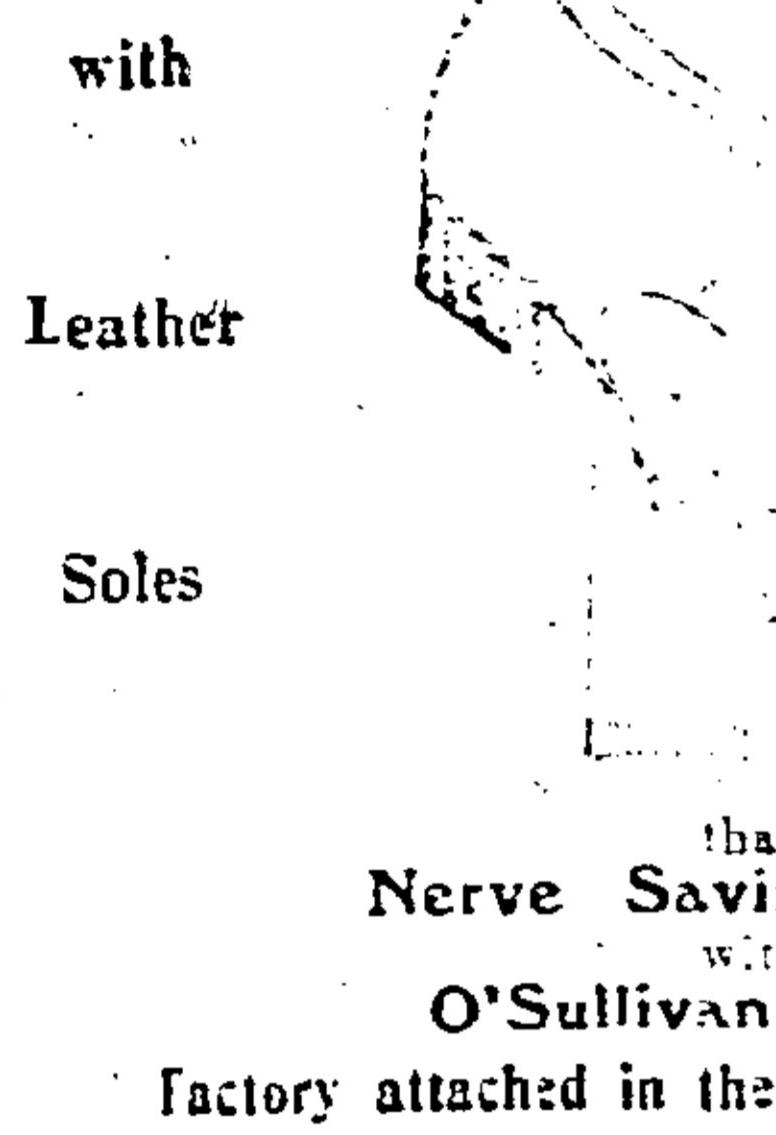
Below is the result of the Second Division league up to December 18th:

Goals

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**LINES FROM
LINKCUMDODDIE.**

**Exiles Abroad: Brains or
Nothing; German Dyes;
Ditto Toys; Sir Harry;
Silly Strikes:**

22nd November, 1920.

Dear S - - , Your last letter only goes to show the inadvisability of a man jumping at conclusions. North of Tweed stuff for Scottish exiles abroad is maybe fine material but the average Scots abroad doesn't eye like to be reminded of home. That's one of the beauties of being an exile. Besides, let me remind ye, exiles are generally abroad anyway. That's their strongest suit. So ye may as well send a chit to Santa Claus as expect me to ruin my right hand thumb wif a pair of scissors cutting bits out of the Glasgow newspapers. What's more forbye flour is far too dear these days to be making paste wif. Scottish news! Huh! Most of our news come from the stunt Press in England anyway. The picture papers set to that. Even our Sabbath calm is disturbed wif the pests. It's awfu' annoying when ye're walking to the kirk on the Lord's Day and you maybe wondering if ye mind in which pocket ye put the threepenny bit for the collection and whether the sweetsies in your tail coat pocket are likely to stick together: it's annoying, as I say, to have the sanctified atmosphere disturbed wif newsbills about the Greenwood case or shootings in Ireland and you no' even got an inside pocket to put the paper in if you did buy it. It's even more vexing to think that the same papers are all sold out by the time ye come out of the Kirk. I would put a stop to you Sunday newspapers.

But if it's Scottish news ye're itching for I can give ye plenty of that. Let me ask ye first, though, if ye think you kind of pars for exiles abroad are likely to interest the average Scot in Hongkong. Is the dockyard boilermaker, struggling wif a white shirt preparatory to jazzing at Wiseman's or the coppersmith from Govan busy telephoning for a car to run a party out to Repulse Bay likely, even if he is away from home, to get excited about the epidemic that broke out in St. Kilda and which ultimately turned out to be the mumps? Or, I ask ye, is he likely to lose any sleep about Carlisle turning "dry" and him comes from Dundee in any case?

Or is the carpenter, late of Gourock, going to throw a fit when he reads of Arrochar's school rate rising to £54 in the pound? The only time he saw Arrochar was on a postcard and he wouldn't have recognised it even then if the name hadn't been printed at the foot.

No, my lad, ye want to put a soft needle on when ye turn on your chatter. It's very distracting for a body that's trying to think instead of collecting a weekly parcel of Scots snippets. As a general manager of mine once said—but no' to me, mind ye—it's no' what ye know that matters. It's what ye think. So if what I think isn't good enough for ye, then ye can send your subscription in to a Press Cutting Agency right away.

Of course thought on my part is merely wasted effort if it does na' cause a movement of grey matter at your end. By that well, what I mean is perfectly obvious. It doesn't include, though, calling one for instance a blasted fool! That's no' thought, that's ignorance, and the easiest way of thinking by proxy I know of. A thing in print might often look perfectly silly and yet be worth its weight in gold if it did nothing else but make folk use their disused brains and prick up their atrophied mental ears. A case in point, my lad. Quite a lot of temporary Civil Service servants during the past fortnight had had to set an examination and their reward for passing is a permanent status in the Civil Service. Now the ordinary everyday work of the Government clerk was the last thing the Commissioners thought of including in the examination papers. Naturally, for none knew better, they recognised, that any individual wif a Third Standard education could address envelopes and fill up stereotyped forms. So they had to discover some other way of being able to separate the sheep from the goats. And they did. They made ability to think and think quickly the test. On the same principle as ministers are required to understand mathematics before they can wag their head in a pulpit so was the trap set. Brains or nothing it was. And there's many a man in Scotland to-day putting in overtime wishing he had cultivated the art of reading instead of attending football matches in his spare time. It's an easy thing, some of them discovered, to lose perfectly good money to an illiterate bookie as compared to even reading the news of the day in a half intelligent manner.

Lots of them found it more difficult to spot Danes and Disraeli than they did Spion Kop and Archibald for last year's Derby. Arguments for and against the control of railways by the State were harder to find room for than Carpenter's chance of winning the world's championship. Wif many, Christopher Wren might have been the inventor of the submarine for all they knew to the contrary, and Foreign Exchange wif the best half of them had something to do wif the exchange of prisoners of war, if all we hear is true.

And to make the ordeal even more reminiscent of their school days, there was another teaser, a kind of quick-fire missing-word puzzle. A couple of minutes were given to fill up the blanks in half a dozen couplet-like things. Here they are. Try them yourself. As a mental tonic they've gotten Chinese politics and the Irish question beaten easily. Now get ready. Two minutes, mind. "What man is to fury, sea is to _____?" "Water is to liquid, gas is to _____"; "Fly is to spider, mouse is to _____". That's enough anyway. It's bad enough to pay 10 cents for an evening paper. To have your brains set a-screaming forbye is robbery wif violence.

But ye see what I'm driving at, I hope. If the brain is apt to miss fire and boggle over the little things in life, how can our peers expect us to be ready on the jump when something big rolls up? I once had an officer in the volunteers that used to run about like an excited rabbit when the least little thing went wrong. Our other officer was if anything a wee bit inclined the other way. But he did his thinking with the right part of his head. The other utilised his voice for that function. And just because of that, in the event of anything more real than field days ever rolling up, there wasn't a man in the whole company but had his mind made up as to whom he was going to pay attention in the event of being up against it. The moral is, that if ye suffer only yourself for your mistakes it isn't quite so bad but if wrong thinking or the absence of it puts lots of others in the queue when the halos are being dished out...

Now policemen—but I'm too late for that, now that they've got a proper school for the like in Hongkong nowadays. But maybe the new Superintendent will no' be above inducing thought on the lines already indicated. I'll throw him in one of my own as a make-weight. Now you budding bobbies, eyes front and ears out. Listen carefully to the following question: "Is it legal for a man to marry his widow's sister?" Aye, I know all about the Deceased Wife's Sisters Bill but that's no' what I'm asking ye. Maybe the Editor of the Telegraph if he's no' been worried wif China Mail of late and is feeling anything like good, might consider the possibility of awarding a silver cup for the first correct answer. But maybe, on the other hand, he doesn't know

The need for clear thinking on economic questions was never greater than to-day. We are dealing wif the complicated and delicate situation created by the war. Unfortunately, though, even from some of our men of light and leading in politics we don't aye get anything like clarity of thought. Who am I onwy to set myself up and talk like that? Aye, ye might well ask. But let me tell ye, in case ye don't know it, that thought's no' aye the handmaid of education. A man doesn't need to go through a University gate in order to be able to use the brains God gave him. Many of us are often inarticulate—no' able to say or write what we think—but by the Hokey Fly we're no' dummies for all that when it comes to using the old nob on the top storey.

Now you take the case of the German dyes. At the moment the commercial side of the problem is very apt to be obscured by the question of national safety. This is because the chemicals used in the dyes form the basis of some of our most powerful explosives. Lots of our papers of late have been hammering away at the national aspect of the question and the commercial side has been quite ignored by the suggestion that we should prohibit or curtail importation of German dyes so as to preserve our very existence. Surely there was never a more perfect example of confused reasoning than this.

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It's very evident to me that the mere fact of our prohibiting the importation of German dyes into this country will not prevent the Germans from producing these selfsame dyes and exporting them to other countries. The situation therefore, to my humble mind, would be unchanged, in so far as the possession of chemicals and plant for turning out high explosives by the Germans was concerned. They would still be in a No. 1 position in regard to this, wouldn't they? But on the other hand wouldn't our own industries that require these dyes suffer? Our own dye-making despite all the high-falutin talk during the war is apparently no' worth a tinker's curse set alongside the German stuff. And as you see because we can't produce dyes as good or as cheap ourselves the Government has been asked to see to it that the German stuff is kept out of the country on the plea of our national safety. Thus, my lad, is no' only wrong thinking but it's another attempt to get us to pay more for an inferior article. In short, it's the blessed gospel of Protection in a patriotic guise. Never mind if our goods, dependent on the use of the best dyes, fail to maintain their supremacy in foreign markets. The home market is there to be blotted white while the dividends mount higher. There's only one "p" in Protection but what a lot of them you can use in its definition. "P" stands for Protection my lad, the putting up of prices to make private profits for powerful politicians.

And when I'm on it just let me say—aye, I know ye don't like this dry stuff, but I've got to slip some missionary stuff in between some how—the stent Press is already putting up a shriek about the flood of German toys alleged to be coming into the country. I know you'd rather have Scottish stuff but this is a very serious business, nevertheless. There's been a lot of talk about dumping but no evidence, from what I can gather, that this means any more than the mere operation of the exchange. Now I ask you if Germany has to pay a shilling for a pennyworth of raw material how in the name of Fortune she ever to get out of having the baby to hold if she doesn't take advantage the exchange gives her when she is an exporter instead of an importer? Yet on the other hand there's lots of folks expect her to pay all she owes us and who would prevent her from doing so by closing the only possible way by which she can pay. The strong suit of the stenters is that competition is crippling home industries. I seem to have heard that before. Protection it seems must be made possible so as to prevent pulverising the pot schemes of private philanthropists. The home toy, however, it appears is too dear. Lots of shopkeepers will tell you moreover that in isn't in the same street as the German article. Well, that's no particular slight on British enterprise for Germany has aye specialised in toymaking. She has aye inclined to the cheap and nasty while our folks have gone in for the dear and solid. Now what kid wants a toy to last till he's at the football and cricket stage? Wif folks of bumble means the choice between dear and cheap ones often means a toss up whether there's any got at all. For obvious reasons then the shopkeeper will plunk for the cheap toy every time. Government may tinker

wif our Free Trade as it likes but it canna' alter human nature. . . . But I was forgetting, it was something "Scotch" you were wishful for. Well I saw Harry Lauder the other night. To see his name on the programme or his banner on the stage would require a lot of the imaginative stuff on your part to done out that he was a Knight. Harry nowadays is more than a humorist; he's a traveller. And to hear him perpetually reminding you of the fact you would think that he had paid his own fare to the different places he's been since the war came that put him in the street among the titles. That's one thing in his favour, though, it hasn't made any difference to him. The same expansive good-humoured smile is there. You man's got personality, mind I'm telling ya. Every movement is so simple-like that it's very difficult to realise the art and practice that put him where he is and makes him what he is. He's an actor as well as a singer. For a man of his age he's wearing well and everything he did was Lauder at his best. His patter is, of course, a bit more catholic nowadays as befits the traveller but he doesn't make a Cook's tour of his performance for all that. One of his shrewd hits came back to me when Janet and I were on our road home. He had seen the natives in Africa singing at their work. It was natural to sing "It's a long while" he said "since we heard the Scottish workman singing at his work." Then we fled out into a wild November night and found the tramway-men on strike.

But we beat them. The strikers, I mean. That was to be expected for, as I've said before, no strike can succeed that has public opinion against it. It doesn't matter now what it was all about. The thing that does matter is that public opinion is becoming more and more hostile to strike policy. Folks are beginning to see that strikes are wasteful and that the innocent suffer when there's no need for it. The workers generally from now on must reckon that they will be defeated if they put forward excessive claims. Social justice, on the other hand, is no' merely a name. A big slice of territory has deservedly been gained by working men. If we go back fifty years ago when there was too much smug complacency and more than enough of national hypocrisy, many classes were overworked and underpaid. Marvels of human endurance were asked and often gotten for a pound a week. Slavery it was in everything but name. All that has passed away. And rightly too. It is important, though, that one kind of industrial tyranny should not be replaced by another. It is in between the two that the rightful policy of the Labour truly lies. It's no' power that's wanted nowadays so much—and here I come back to my text again—as brains.

You're truly,
R. McW.

**GERMAN DENTISTS AT
DISCOUNT.**

Berlin University has advised its students not to take up dentistry as a career on the ground that the training is now very expensive and the chances of making a financial success of it are considered poor.

NOTICE.**JAEGER**
PURE WOOL NOVELTIES

IN GREAT VARIETY
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DRESSING GOWNS, SCARVES,
UNDERWEAR,
SOCKS, CARDIGANS, SWEATERS,
TRAVELLING RUGS, SLIPPERS.

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GLOVES
LINED AND UNLINED**J. T. SHAW**
SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL**Wm Powell Ltd**
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

**SHIRTS, SOCKS, TIES,
PUMPS**

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INSPECTION INVITED.

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AND ARTISTIC CASE DESIGN.SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR THE
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16 Queen's Road.

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CALDBECK'S MANHATTAN
CALDBECK'S VERMOUTH
CALDBECK'S GIN
CALDBECK'S MARTINI

Sirdir Lime Juice Cordial

and

Brooke's Lemon Squash "Lemons"

CALDBECK, MAGGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15 Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 725.

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BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS**

THINK OF

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(No. 47-49 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong)

MANUFACTURERS

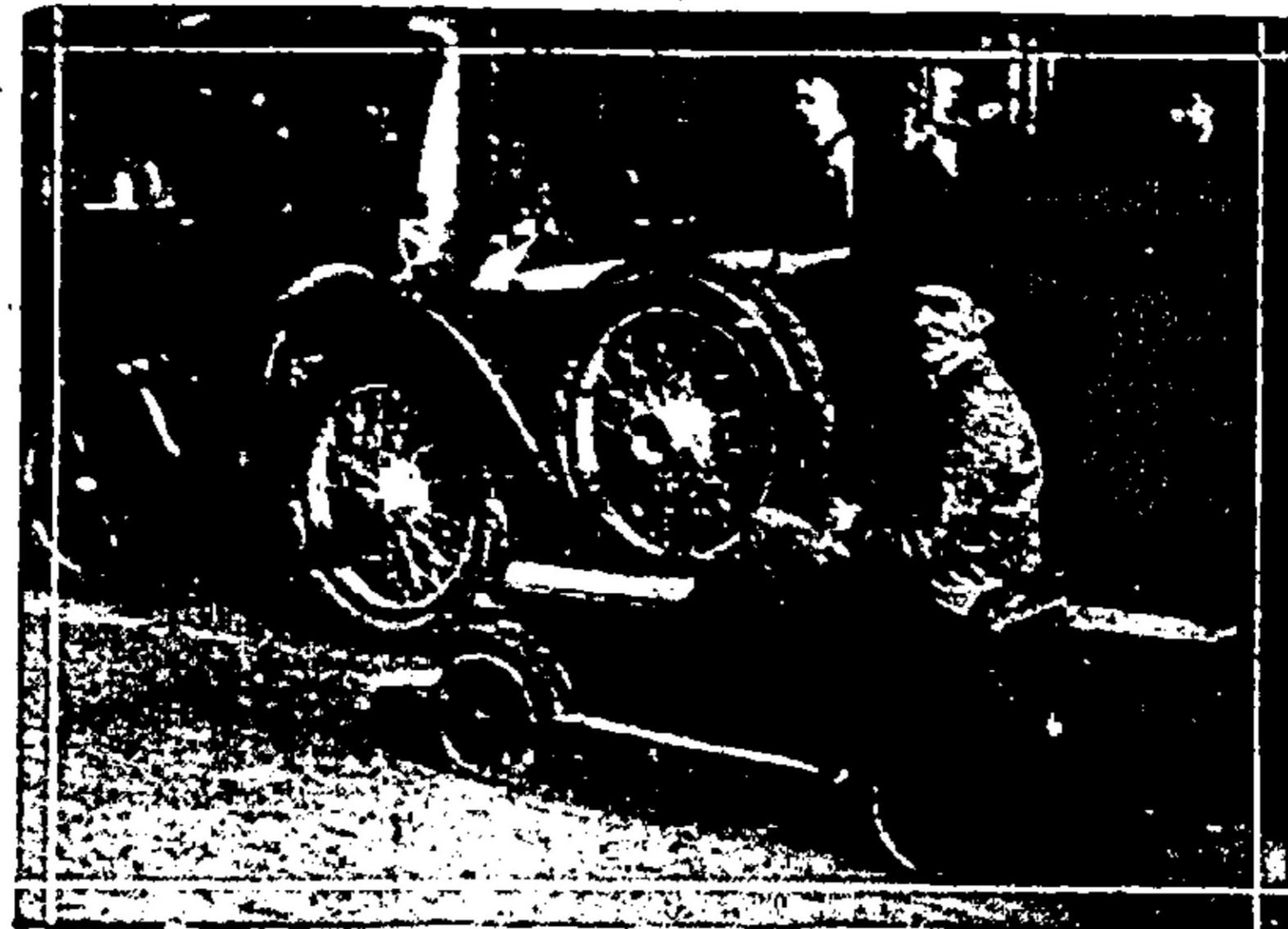
OF
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE
STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.
RING UP 2220.

CAMERA NEWS



ALASKAN FLYERS FINISH TRIP AT MINEOLA.

The four planes that essayed the long endurance trip to Nome, Alaska, for the New Mail Route returned to the starting point, Mitchell Field, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., on October 26th. Members of the crews are seen above.



ELECTRIC "COOTIE CAR."

An automobile not as large as many toys, but as practical as a \$5,000 car, has been invented by L. C. Custer, a cousin of General Custer of America. The "cootie car" is run by electricity and makes 8 miles an hour. It can run 12 miles without recharging the battery. It can be charged from any lamp socket at a cost of 15 cents and it costs only one cent a mile to run the car.



SENDING PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRE.

Edward Belin and his wonderful invention by which photographs are transmitted hundreds of miles by wire. He first began his experiments in 1908.



REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Isidro Gabaldon, newly elected resident commissioner from the Philippines to the United States, who has arrived in Washington with instructions to seek immediate Philippine independence.



GERMANY'S LOST AIR FLEET.

Thousands of German war planes are being destroyed at Johannisthal in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty. The photo shows some of the machines from which the motors have been removed.



GREEK ROYALTY.

Photo shows King Constantine and Queen Sophie with their youngest child, Princess Catherine, at Lucerne, Switzerland, where they were living in exile until their recent return to Greece.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS



Tom Didn't Even Get a Good Start.

BY ALLMAN.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR
AND****EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRATS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	11th Jan.	Spore, Colombo & B'bay.
BREMEN	11,500	10th Jan.	Marsilles & London.
BANCA	6,000	31st Jan.	Spore, Colombo & B'bay.
PLASSY	7,500	23rd Jan.	Miles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

G. APCAR	4,700	7th Jan.	{ Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	19th Jan.	{ Melbourne via Sandakan, Thurs. day Island Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney.
KANOWNA	7,000	16th Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

EASTERN	4,000	4th Jan.	Japan direct.
DELTA	8,000	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
LAHORE	5,300	13th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24x12x12 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Wednesday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m. TAJIMA MARU Saturday, 29th Jan., at 11 a.m. SUWA MARU Saturday, 12th Feb., at 11 a.m. FUSHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Wed, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m. LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSETA MARU Friday, 7th Jan., at 11 a.m. SHIZUOKA MARU Monday, 10th Jan., at 11 a.m. HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez. TSURUGA MARU Wednesday, 12th January.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez. SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m. AKI MARU Tuesday, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m. NEW YORK via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore. BANGKOK MARU Tuesday, 11th January.

KAWACHI MARU Wednesday, 26th January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TAKAOKA MARU Thursday, 6th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 22nd Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. SANUKI MARU Monday, 3rd January.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 7th Jan., at 11 a.m.

KANAGAWA MARU Saturday, 8th January.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Childer	Java	3rd Jun.	8th Jan.	Java.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	San Friso.	15th Jan.	18th Jan.	Java.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

FOR NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

About end of January.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PILSNA" Sailing on or about 10th January.
S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 30th January.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 16th January.

S.S. "PILSNA" Sailing on or about 6th February.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd March.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agent.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, S.S. "HOKUTO M." Sailing on or about 20th Jan.

S.S. "SAMARANG M." Sailing on or about 7th Feb.

For JAVA, S.S. "RIOJUN M." Sailing on or about 22nd Jan.

S.S. "MACASSAR M." 11th Feb.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and ApCar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILLIPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	In Hongkong	5th January.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer

Sailing

LONDON, ROTTERDAM and ESBJERG (Denmark) "CITY OF FLORENCE" 7th Feb.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD..

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel

Due Hongkong

"GLENLUCE" 6th Jan.

"GLENADE" 10th Jan.

"GLENAMOY" 26th Jan.

"GLENARTA" 30th Jan.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel Leaves Hongkong Discharges

"GLENLUCE" 30th Jan. GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

"GLENADE" 12th Feb. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub ex. 25 and 26.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination Steamer Sailing

SHANGHAI via Swatow Koosking Wed., 5th Jan. at d'light.

HAIPHONG via Hoitow Loekang Wed., 5th Jan. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI & Kobe Foochow Thur., 6th Jan. at d'light.

SHANGHAI & Tsingtau Hongsang Thur., 6th Jan. at d'light.

MANILA Loongsang Fri., 7th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Walshing Sun., 9th Jan. at d'light.

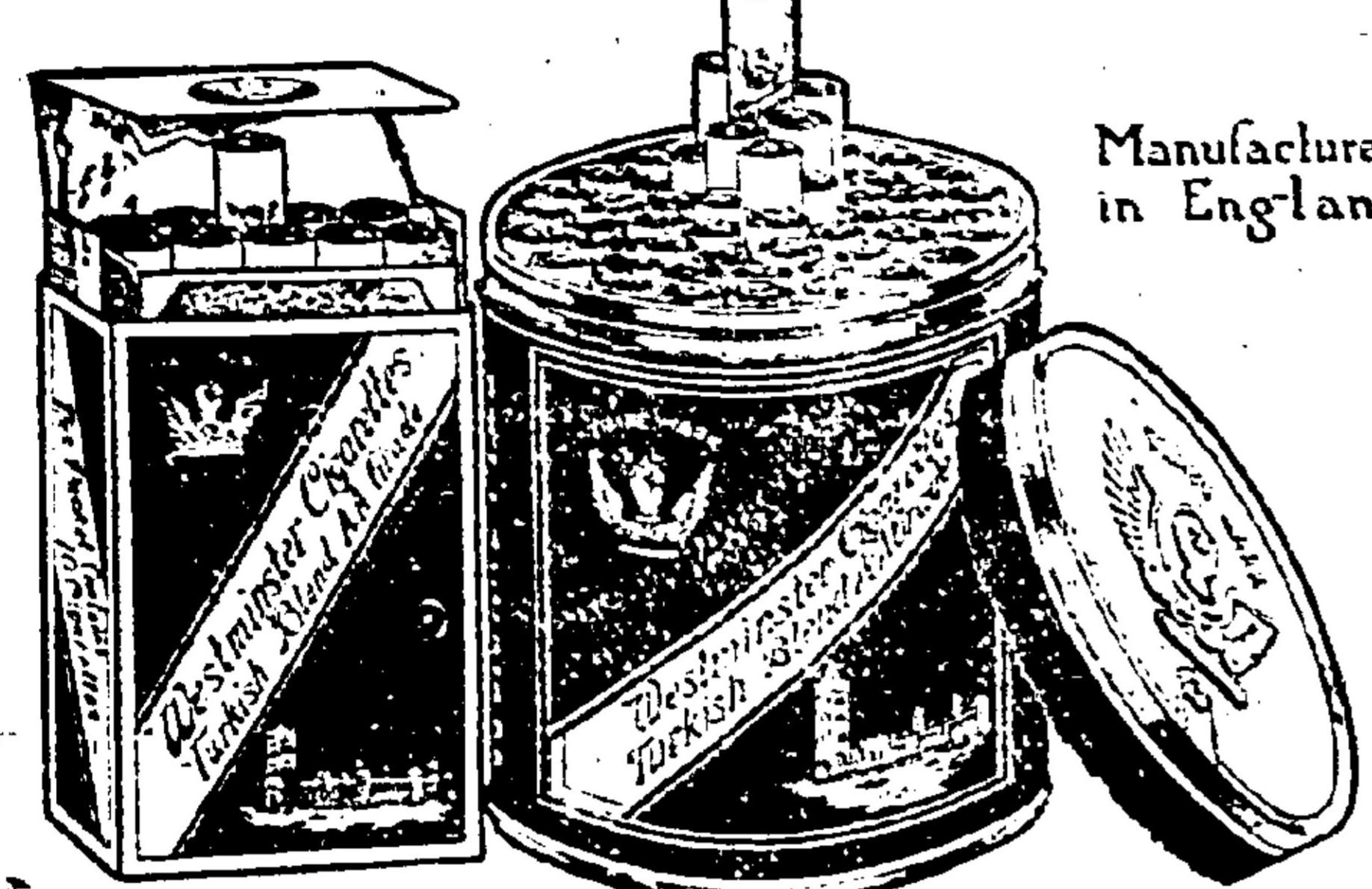
SINGAPORE & Penang Kumsang Wed., 12th Jan. at 2 p.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta Laisang Tues., 13th Jan. at 2 p.m.

NOTICES.

HOTELS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

"Turkish AA"Manufactured
in England

Turkish Cigarettes
of exceptional quality
manufactured from the
finest selected tobacco
leaves.

Westminster
Tobacco
Co. Ltd.
London

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Balikpapan there came yesterday the a.s. METEOR with 2,650 tons of oil for Hongkong.—Mooring North Point.

The TAIKOO WANYI arrived yesterday from Tsitsajap with 4,060 tons of cargo.—Mooring Quartz Bay.

The a.s. EASTERN arrived this morning with 1,453 tons of cargo for Hongkong from Melbourne. She experienced strong north-east monsoon.—Mooring A 2.

From Kobe and Moji the BORNTO MARU consigned here 1,337 tons of cotton goods and beer and glass ware for the Colony.—Mooring A 23.

The O.S.K.'s ALASKA MARU came yesterday afternoon from New York with iron materials, oil and general merchandise for Hongkong.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The SODEGAURA MARU brought this morning from Bangkok, 3,700 bags of rice. She experienced very rough weather.

The a.s. CHEFOO from Singapore consigned here 400 tons of general cargo this morning.

CLEARANCES AND DEPARTURES.

The LAEN SAMUD left at 9 a.m. to-day for Bangkok via Swatow with 400 tons.

The CHENGTU also left for Bangkok at the same time with general cargo.

The AMAZONE left at 4 p.m. yesterday for Marseilles via Saigon with 150 tons of through cargo.

The SHISEN MARU departed at 4 p.m. to-day for Saigon with 450 tons.

The TELEMACHUS leaves for Saigon to-morrow at 9 a.m. with 150 tons.

POST OFFICE.

WEATHER REPORT.

Jan. 3d. 21h. 40m.—Warning to Fast Coast Ports and Hongkong.—N.E. gale in Formosa Channel.

Jan. 4d. 11h. 53m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly at Vladivostok, and increased slightly at other reporting stations.

A strong anticyclone is central over S.E. Mongolia.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.09 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.11 inches, against an average of 0.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast. N. winds.

1 Hongkong to Gap. strong.

Rock cloudy.

at first.

clearing later.

The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamock.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.

5 Europe via Suez (Letters only London 9th December)—Per T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, Jan. 4, 1921.

METEOROLOGICAL.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

To-morrow.

Saigon—Per TELEMACHUS, 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per PROSPER, 5 p.m.

*Shangha & N. China—Per HOPSANG, 5 p.m.

Hoibow & Haiphong—Per LOK-

SANG, 9 a.m.

—Per FOOKSANG, 5 p.m.

Philippines Islands, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TAI-

YUEN, Reg. 1245 p.m.

Letters 1:30 p.m.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Previous Day on date.

Barometer 30.11 30.23 30.18

Temperature 55 49 55

Humidity 68 75 64

Wind Direction N. N. N.

Wind Force ... 2 3 1

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0.02 0.00 0.07

Highest open air

Temperature out the 3rd 55

Lowest open air

Temp. in sun on the 4th 48

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, Jan. 4.

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OPERATING:-

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
AND THE
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

J. H. TAGHT,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,800 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDINGS STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & CO., General Agents.
Are resident Managers.

GRAND HOTEL DE PEKIN

PEKING, CHINA.

Tel. Address: "GRAND HOTEL" CODES:
A.B.C. 5th Edition: Peking.

Bentleys & Liebers.

THE ONLY HOTEL DE LUXE IN THE FAR EAST.

Afternoon-dansant, daily.

Beautiful new steel and concrete fire proof building with six floors, 3 lifts: 200 rooms, each with private bath and city telephone; and a spacious roof garden overlooking the romantic Imperial Palace, the Legation Quarter, the Rockefeler Institute, and the entire city.

Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.

Large playground for children in the park of the hotel, which is the healthiest location in the city.

THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.

Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLÉ,
Manager.



ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORNET

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

MABEL NORMAND

IN

"JINX"

"SNUB POLLARD in THE HOME STRETCH"

BRITISH GAZETTE.

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ANN PENINGTON

in

"SUNSHINE NAN"

5 parts.

BILLY WEST

in

"THE SCHOLAR"

Burton Holmes Travel No. 1150.

NOTICE.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks

H.K. & S. Bank b. 775
East Asia b. 123
Marine Insurance.

Cantons b. 370
North China b. 153

Unions b. 208 ss. 209

Yangtze b. 23

Far Eastern b. 20

Fire Insurance.

China Fires b. 125

H. K. Fires b. 315

Shipping.

Douglas b. 624

H.K. Steamboats b. 244

Indo (Pref.) b. 23

Indo Def. Lon/Hong. s. 195

Indo H. K. Reg. s. 190

Shells b. 120/-

Ferries b. 243

Refineries.

Sugars b. 220

Malabon b. 50

Mining.

Kailan b. 100/-

Langkai b. 134

Shanghai Loans b. t. 134

Shai Explorations b.

Raube b. 1

Trochis b. 25/-

Urak Caspian s. 18/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves b. & ss. 92

K. Docks b. & ss. 163

Shai Docks b. t. 122

N. Engineering b. 232

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 119

H.K. Hotels b. 153

H.K. Lands b. 127

H'phrys Est. b. 830

K'loon Lands b. 38

L. Reclamation b. 140

West Points b. 55

Cotton Mills.

Ewos n. t. 360

Kunk Yik b. 40

Lei Kung Mow b. —

Oriental b. t. 161

Shai Cotton b. t. 110

Yang-tzebos b. t. 25

Miscellaneous.

Cements b. 916